The Examiner objected to the specification (Appendix) because a computer program listing of more than ten (10) pages was submitted. Applicant will submit the computer program on microfiche when claims have been allowed. Applicant understands that the application will not pass to issuance without correction of this problem, and will correct the defect as described above.

The Examiner objected to the drawings as not showing every feature of the claimed invention. The Examiner stated that the step flow diagrams lack a recitation of determining column widths, they lack a depiction of selecting fonts, and they lack a depiction of the claimed screen printing mechanism. Applicant respectfully disagrees. As examples, Applicant would like to direct the Examiner's attention to Figure 2, reference numeral 35; Figure 1, reference numeral 43, Figure 3, reference numeral 125, and Figure 4, reference numeral 243; and Figure 3, reference numerals 123 and 137 of the drawings. Other examples exist. Withdrawal of this rejection respectfully is requested.

The Examiner stated that a supplemental oath is required because the application presents a claim for subject matter (HTML output) not originally claimed. For the reasons stated below with regard to the rejection of claims 44, 56, 80, and 94, Applicant respectfully disagrees and respectfully requests reconsideration.

The Examiner rejected claims 44, 56, 59, 61, 80, 94, and 110 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification at the time the application was filed. The Examiner found that claims 44, 56, 80, and 94 represent new matter since Applicant disclosed reformatting HTML documents, but did not originally disclose outputting the reformatted documents as HTML, and the reformatted document appears to be output in a proprietary format. Applicant respectfully disagrees. As

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examples, Applicant would like to direct the Examiner's attention to page 24, lines 4-15 of the Application. Withdrawal of this rejection respectfully is requested.

Regarding independent claim 59, the Examiner stated that the process of determining a display capability of a window was not described. Applicant respectfully disagrees. For example, Applicant would like to direct the Examiner's attention to page 16, lines 11-13 of the Application. Withdrawal of this rejection respectfully is requested.

Regarding dependent claim 61, the Examiner stated that no support is provided for the claimed range of characters per line. Applicant respectfully disagrees. As examples, Applicant would like to direct the Examiner's attention to page 6, line 17; page 14, lines 11-18; page 18, lines 13-15; and page 26, lines 7-11 of the Application. Withdrawal of this rejection respectfully is requested.

The Examiner rejected claim 42 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention because "the source" lacked antecedent basis. Claim 42 is dependent on claim 35. The preamble of claim 35 recites "a source". Thus, antecedent basis is correct since "the source" of claim 42 refers back to "a source" identified in the preamble of claim 35. Withdrawal of this rejection respectfully is requested.

The Examiner rejected claims 35-111 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,012,071A, issued to Krishna (hereafter "Krishna") in view of Wagstaff, Sean, "Future Tense Texture 1.1 Designs Dynamic Pages. (Future Tense's Web Authoring Software)(Software Review)(Evaluation)," MacWEEK, Vol. 11, No. 16, pp. P38(1), 04/1997 (hereafter "Texture 1.1").

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It is noted that the Examiner provided a copy of Dyson, Peter E, "Future Tense's Texture: slow page viewer mars Powerful Design Tool. (Future Tense Inc.'s Authoring Software)(Software Review)(Evaluation)," Seybold Report on Internet Publishing, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 5(4), 09/19967 (hereafter "Texture 1.0"). While the Examiner did not use Texture 1.0 in the rejection of the claims, it was cited, and apparently is the same product, different version, as the product identified in Texture 1.1. Both Texture 1.0 and Texture 1.1 use the same components to build web pages, i.e. a Web Builder using containers, which are then published for viewing by a user using a viewer. Texture 1.1, however, has a few additional functions (i.e. greater speed). Thus, the description of Texture 1.1 should be read to include Texture 1.0 (with the exception of those additional functions which are readily identifiable), and reasons why the present application is patentable over Texture 1.1 apply equally to Texture 1.0.

Since the same art rejection applies to each of the rejected claims, a description of the art references will be provided before handling each claim rejection. It is believed that this will assist in the clarification of the art and of the patentable features of the claims.

Krishna discloses a publishing system having two separate parts—a design and layout tool for use in defining electronic publications ("web page builder") and a viewer for use in displaying such publications ("viewer"). Using the web page builder, a web page designer establishes regions within the electronic publication ("containers") and *defines a set of instructions for obtaining and formatting information* (such as text) to be displayed in each region. See column 4, lines 10-18. The web page designer can use a "drag-and-drop" interface to select types of containers, such as a rectangle for text, from a palette and drag these containers and position them on a work area. The web page designer may rearrange and resize the containers and define the characteristics of each container, including size, font, and text flow

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from column to column in a multicolumn format. See Column 7, lines 55-59 and column 8, lines 13-17. (Note that the "multi-column format" refers to text flowing from one container to the next container, as explained more completely below.) The web page designer may add controls, such as a scroll control. Column 7, lines 66-67. The web page designer also may define how to respond to user interactions, such as a mouse click, within a region. Once defined, the publication is stored as a publication file. See column 4, lines 24-26 and column 8, lines 25-30.

The viewer, in response to a request by a user, accesses and downloads the publication file. The viewer arranges that information for display *"as directed by the formatting instructions contained within the corresponding region,"* (which, as stated above, are set by a web page designer using a web page builder). See column 4, lines 10-36. See also column 5, lines 58-67; (The viewer may also display the publication using fonts specified by the page designer. . . . In particular, the design and layout tool allows the page designer to specify the fonts that are to be used to render the page or portions thereof.). It is instructive that Krishna refers to the person using the web page builder as "a page designer" and refers to the person using the viewer as "a user."

The containers display text in a single column. If multiple columns are needed, multiple containers are placed by the web page designer on the page. In this manner, text can flow from one container to the next. Regardless, the containers, and thus the columns, are set by the web page designer using the web page builder. They are not and cannot be dynamically calculated by the viewer. They are not and cannot be set by the viewer or based upon any input from the user. Thus, the viewer cannot calculate any number of columns and cannot format the display page accordingly.

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It should be noted that Texture 1.0 is an evaluation of a product by a magazine writer, not a description of the product by its owner or creator. Thus, the description of Texture 1.0 in the evaluation is not complete, nor can it safely be said to be accurate.

Texture 1.0 discloses a publishing system having two separate parts—a design and page layout tool used to develop web pages ("web page builder") and a viewer for use in displaying such web pages ("viewer"). Using the web page builder, a web page designer defines areas of the page within which text and graphics will be drawn ("containers"), and the font and the base size of the text for each container is specified. See page 2, paragraphs 1-2.

Texture 1.0 uses the concept of containers: rectangular frames for text or graphics. These containers can be located anywhere on the page, sized and positioned to one pixel precision. *Text containers can be placed side by side for multi-column pages, or they can be stacked vertically to emulate runarounds.* See page 2, paragraphs 5-6. The designer can provide reader controls for scrolling an oversized image within its container. See page 2, paragraph 8.

Text containers can be linked in a chain so that text will flow from one to another automatically. If scrolling is used, all of the blocks of the chain are scrolled together. The web page builder allows the designer to select a display font for the container. See page 2, paragraphs 10-page 3, paragraph 1. The web page then is saved as a Texture document.

The Texture document is rendered using the viewer. Thus, what the web page designer builds, including the specifications for the containers, is what the reader sees. See page 3, paragraph 3.

Text can be scrolled up or down. Scrolling is in increments of a full container size. See page 3, paragraph 6.

It should be noted that Texture 1.1 is an evaluation of a product by a magazine writer, not a description of the product by its owner or creator. Thus, the description of Texture 1.1 in the evaluation is not complete, nor can it safely be said to be accurate. The descriptions of Texture 1.0 together with Texture 1.1 more completely describe the product.

Texture 1.1 discloses a publishing system having two separate parts—a design and page layout tool used to create web pages ("web page builder") and a viewer for use in displaying such web pages ("viewer"). The web pages are published in a proprietary format that is read by the viewer.

Using the web page builder, a web page designer can set the point size, font color, and character spacing of text and other formatting of web pages that viewers will see. See page 1, paragraph 9 (at bottom of page). The web page designer can create containers side-by-side for a multicolumn format. If the text is longer than the box (i.e. container) that the web designer has designated for the text, then the web designer can create buttons that lets the viewer scroll up or down one screenful at a time (that is one container at a time as described for Texture 1.0). See page 2, paragraph 2 (after the heading). Although, it should be noted that if formatted text is imported, there is no way to strip the existing formatting and replace it with your own. See page 2, paragraph 4. Moreover, font effects (selected by a web page designer) will not be seen by all web site visitors. See page 2, paragraph 13.

It is clear from the descriptions of Krishna, Texture 1.0, and Texture 1.1 (collectively, the "References") that these References do not teach or suggest the inventions of Applicant's claims. None of the References teach or suggest generating a source for display having a user selected font. In all of the References, the web page designer using a web page builder, not the user using the viewer, determines how a source will be displayed and what fonts

or other characteristics, including column format, will be used. The user has no control over how the source is displayed. Of course, a web page builder would be designed as such so that a web page builder can control how the web page looks to all users. Multiple examples have been given above with multiple citations to each of the References identifying this. None of the References, alone or in combination, teach or suggest this limitation.

Moreover, none of the References teach or suggest actual non-scrollably displaying a source or formatting a source in multiple pages for non-scrollably displaying those pages. As explained above, the web page designer uses the web page builder to design a web page. The web page designer creates containers having a specified size and location on the web page. This container then can be filled with a source text when displayed to the viewer. However, when the container is greater than the display page, the user must actually scroll, per line or other, through the text in the container. Otherwise, the full text would not be displayed to the user. In no event do any of the references teach non-scrollably displaying display pages having a user selected font. None of the References, alone or in combination, teach or suggest this limitation.

With regard to the claims requiring a screen page formatting mechanism configured to calculate a number of columns that will fit within the screen page, each having a width characteristic, and to format the screen page for the number of columns, none of the References teach or suggest this limitation. As explained above, the web page designer uses the web page builder to build a web page. The web page designer selects a container, such as a rectangular container, that ultimately will hold text when displayed to a user. The web page designer can put several containers side by side to emulate a multi-column format and format each column to direct text to go to the next container. Neither the web page builder nor the

viewer calculate anything, much less a number of columns that will fit within the screen page. The containers must be physically placed and sized on the web page by the web page designer. Nor can the web page builder or the viewer format the screen page as such. Moreover, it should be noted that a browser cannot provide these calculating or formatting limitations. Clearly, the standard browser identified in Krishna is not capable of doing this, as it does not function in such a manner. None of the References, alone or in combination, teach or suggest this limitation.

Initially, it should be noted for the purposes of all claims herein, a "user" is a person or entity viewing the source with the system of the claims, such as a person viewing an electronic document with the viewing system. This construction is apparent from the specification and the claims.

The Examiner found that Krishna discloses every limitation of claim 35 except that it did not disclose pages that are non-scrollably displayed. The Examiner found that Texture 1.1 disclosed pages that are non-scrollably displayed.

Applicant's Claim 35 is directed to a system for generating a source in a non-scrolling format for display in a display window. The system requires a screen page formatting mechanism and a display page formatting mechanism. The screen page formatting mechanism is configured to form a screen page dimensioned to fit the display window, to calculate a number of columns that will fit within the screen page, each column having a width characteristic, and to format the screen page for the number of columns. The display page formatting mechanism is configured to format the source as a display document having a user selected font characteristic and a plurality of display pages each non-scrollably displayable for the screen page.

With regard to the Examiner's rejection, initially it is noted that browsers do not calculate any number of columns to fit in a screen page. Browsers communicate using HTTP

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and merely read standard formatting tags identified in a document, such as HTML tags, and display the document according to those tags. Browsers do not function as stated by the Examiner. Nor does the browser of Krishna function in such a way. The browser of Krishna is defined at column 3, lines 8-9 of Krishna, and explained more fully at column 3, lines 8-40. The browser of Krishna is not defined as providing any more capability, such as "calculating a number of columns" than is capable with any standard browser. Thus, additionally, the Krishna browser cannot format the screen page for the number of columns. For this reason alone, withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

Moreover, Krishna does not teach displaying a document in a user selected font. In Krishna, a web page designer creates a web page using containers in which text will be placed. (The web page also may contain graphics or others items, such as in other containers.) The web page designer selects the size of the container and the font with which the text will be formatted in the container. When the user opens the web page, the user has no control over the size of the container or the font with which the text is formatted. One of the main reasons of the Krishna invention is to send the required font file to the user so the text is formatted accordingly, and so that the user cannot use the font file for other purposes. (It is a further object to display an electronic publication on a client using fonts specified by the publisher, regardless of whether the specified fonts are installed on the client, and to download the fonts only if they are not installed on the client. Column 3, lines 60-64.) This is stated throughout the Krishna patent. The user cannot select a font for which the text will be displayed. Thus, withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

Similarly, the text for the container is not non-scrollably displayed for the "display window". As stated, the web page is designed by the web page designer. The container

can be sized such that the web page designer can view the container and put text in the container so that it displays on a full screen. However, if a user opens that page for display in a "display window", the container may not fit the window and would not be non-scrollably displayed. For example, the user may open the web page for display on a display window smaller than the full size of the monitor. Then, the container is larger than the display window, and the text cannot be non-scrollably displayed. The user would have to scroll to the bottom of the container using a conventional scroll bar or down arrow key and could thereafter "page" to the next screen. A similar situation will occur when a web page with a container is set for a specified size monitor, and the monitor is smaller than that specified size. Thus, withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

As explained above, neither Texture 1.1 nor Texture 1.0 teach or suggest the above-described items. Thus, neither Texture 1.1 nor Texture 1.0 teach or suggest a screen page formatting mechanism configured to calculate a number of columns that will fit within the screen page, each column having a width characteristic, and to format the screen page for the number of columns. Also, neither Texture 1.1 nor Texture 1.0 teach or suggest a display page formatting mechanism configured to format the source as a display document having a user selected font characteristic. Moreover, neither Texture 1.1 nor Texture 1.0 teach or suggest a display page formatting mechanism configured to format the source as a display document having display pages each non-scrollably displayable for the screen page, especially not with the user selected font characteristic

Krishna does not disclose, teach, or suggest the system of Applicant's claim 35. Neither Texture 1.1 nor Texture 1.0 supply the deficiencies of Krishna.

Neither Krishna nor Texture 1.1 (nor Texture 1.0), whether considered separately or in any combination, disclose, teach, or suggest the system of Applicant's claim 35. Therefore, Applicant submits that claim 35 is allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection respectfully is requested.

Claims 36-49 depend directly or indirectly from claim 35. Since these dependent claims include all of the limitations of the base claim, which has been shown to be allowable over the cited references and other references of record, Applicant submits that these claims also are allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 36-49 respectfully is requested.

With regard to Applicant's claim 35, Krishna does not teach displaying a document in a user selected font. In Krishna, a web page designer creates a web page using containers in which text will be placed. (The web page also may contain graphics or others items, such as in other containers.) The web page designer selects the size of the container and the font with which the text will be formatted in the container. When the user opens the web page, the user has no control over the size of the container or the font with which the text is formatted. One of the main reasons of the Krishna invention is to send the required font file to the user so the text is formatted accordingly, and so that the user cannot use the font file for other purposes. (It is a further object to display an electronic publication on a client using fonts specified by the publisher, regardless of whether the specified fonts are installed on the client, and to download the fonts only if they are not installed on the client. Column 3, lines 60-64.) This is stated throughout the Krishna patent. The user cannot select a font for which the text will be displayed. Thus, withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

Similarly, the text for the container is not non-scrollably displayed for the "display window". As stated, the web page is designed by the web page designer. The container

can be sized such that the web page designer can view the container and put text in the container so that it displays on a full screen. However, if a user opens that page for display in a "display window", the container may not fit the window and would not be non-scrollably displayed. For example, the user may open the web page for display on a display window smaller than the full size of the monitor. Then, the container is larger than the display window, and the text cannot be non-scrollably displayed. The user would have to scroll to the bottom of the container using a conventional scroll bar or down arrow key and could thereafter "page" to the next screen. A similar situation will occur when a web page with a container is set for a specified size monitor, and the monitor is smaller than that specified size. Thus, withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

As explained above, neither Texture 1.1 nor Texture 1.0 teach or suggest the above-described items. Thus, neither Texture 1.1 nor Texture 1.0 teach or suggest a screen page formatting mechanism configured to calculate a number of columns that will fit within the screen page, each column having a width characteristic, and to format the screen page for the number of columns. Also, neither Texture 1.1 nor Texture 1.0 teach or suggest a display page formatting mechanism configured to format the source as a display document having a user selected font characteristic. Moreover, neither Texture 1.1 nor Texture 1.0 teach or suggest a display page formatting mechanism configured to format the source as a display document having display pages each non-scrollably displayable for the screen page, especially not with the user selected font characteristic

Krishna does not disclose, teach, or suggest the system of Applicant's claim 50. Neither Texture 1.1 nor Texture 1.0 supply the deficiencies of Krishna.

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Neither Krishna nor Texture 1.1 (nor Texture 1.0), whether considered separately or in any combination, disclose, teach, or suggest the system of Applicant's claim 50. Therefore, Applicant submits that claim 50 is allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection respectfully is requested.

Claims 51-57 depend directly or indirectly from claim 35. Since these dependent claims include all of the limitations of the base claim, which has been shown to be allowable over the cited references and other references of record, Applicant submits that these claims also are allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 36-49 respectfully is requested.

Applicant's independent claim 58 is believed to be patentable for the same reasons as claim 50. Additionally, a screen page cannot be filled with at least one display page since a plurality of display pages cannot be non-scrollably displayed. Neither Krishna nor Texture 1.1 (nor Texture 1.0), whether considered separately or in any combination, disclose, teach, or suggest the system of Applicant's claim 58. Therefore, Applicant submits that claim 58 is allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection respectfully is requested.

Claims 59-84 depend directly or indirectly from claim 58. Since these dependent claims include all of the limitations of the base claim, which has been shown to be allowable over the cited references and other references of record, Applicant submits that these claims also are allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 59-84 respectfully is requested.

Applicant's independent claim 85 is believed to be patentable for the same reasons as claim 35. Withdrawal of the rejection respectfully is requested.

Claims 86-87 depend directly or indirectly from claim 85. Since these dependent claims include all of the limitations of the base claim, which has been shown to be allowable

over the cited references and other references of record, Applicant submits that these claims also are allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 86-87 respectfully is requested.

Regarding Applicant's claim 88, Krishna does not teach sizing electronic information to a user selected font. In Krishna, a web page designer creates a web page using containers in which text will be placed. (The web page also may contain graphics or others items, such as in other containers.) The web page designer selects the size of the container and the font with which the text will be formatted in the container. When the user opens the web page, the user has no control over the size of the container or the font with which the text is formatted. One of the main reasons of the Krishna invention is to send the required font file to the user so the text is formatted accordingly, and so that the user cannot use the font file for other purposes. (It is a further object to display an electronic publication on a client using fonts specified by the publisher, regardless of whether the specified fonts are installed on the client, and to download the fonts only if they are not installed on the client. Column 3, lines 60-64.) This is stated throughout the Krishna patent. The user cannot select a font for which the text will be displayed. Thus, withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

Similarly, Krishna does not teach or suggest formatting the electronic information to form a display document having display pages wherein each display page is wholly displayable in the screen display and at least one display page is not generated for non-scrollable display. As stated, the web page is designed by the web page designer. The container can be sized such that the web page designer can view the container and put text in the container so that it displays on a full screen. However, if a user opens that page for display in a "display window", the container may not fit the window and would not be non-scrollably displayed. For example, the user may open the web page for display on a display window smaller than the full

size of the monitor. Then, the container is larger than the display window, and the text cannot be non-scrollably displayed. The user would have to scroll to the bottom of the container using a conventional scroll bar or down arrow key and could thereafter "page" to the next screen. A similar situation will occur when a web page with a container is set for a specified size monitor, and the monitor is smaller than that specified size. Thus, withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

As explained above, neither Texture 1.1 nor Texture 1.0 teach or suggest the above-described items. Thus, neither Texture 1.1 nor Texture 1.0 teach or suggest a screen page formatting mechanism configured to calculate a number of columns that will fit within the screen page, each column having a width characteristic, and to format the screen page for the number of columns. Also, neither Texture 1.1 nor Texture 1.0 teach or suggest a display page formatting mechanism configured to format the source as a display document having a user selected font characteristic. Moreover, neither Texture 1.1 nor Texture 1.0 teach or suggest a display page formatting mechanism configured to format the source as a display document having display pages each non-scrollably displayable for the screen page, especially not with the user selected font characteristic

Krishna does not disclose, teach, or suggest the system of Applicant's claim 50. Neither Texture 1.1 nor Texture 1.0 supply the deficiencies of Krishna.

Neither Krishna nor Texture 1.1 (nor Texture 1.0), whether considered separately or in any combination, disclose, teach, or suggest the system of Applicant's claim 88. Therefore, Applicant submits that claim 88 is allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection respectfully is requested.

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Claims 89-95 depend directly or indirectly from claim 88. Since these dependent claims include all of the limitations of the base claim, which has been shown to be allowable over the cited references and other references of record, Applicant submits that these claims also are allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 89-95 respectfully is requested.

Applicant's independent claim 96 is believed to be patentable for the same reasons as claim 50. Withdrawal of the rejection respectfully is requested.

Claims 97-103 depend directly or indirectly from claim 96. Since these dependent claims include all of the limitations of the base claim, which has been shown to be allowable over the cited references and other references of record, Applicant submits that these claims also are allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 97-103 respectfully is requested.

Applicant's independent claim 104 is believed to be patentable for the same reasons as claim 58. Withdrawal of the rejection respectfully is requested.

Claims 105-111 depend directly or indirectly from claim 96. Since these dependent claims include all of the limitations of the base claim, which has been shown to be allowable over the cited references and other references of record, Applicant submits that these claims also are allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 105-111 respectfully is requested.

Applicant has reviewed the Remarks made by the Examiner in the Remarks portion of the Office action. Applicant has reviewed the references cited in the Remarks section of the Office action and believes that the claims are allowable over those references and the references cited above, whether considered separated or in any combination.
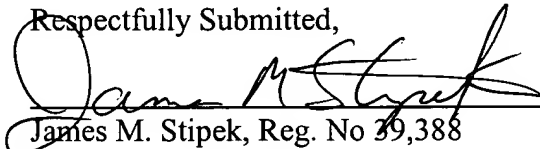
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The references cited by the Examiner and made of record have been reviewed by Applicant. Applicant has no further remarks with regard to those references.

Based on the foregoing, it is submitted that the Applicant's invention as defined by the claims is patentable over the references of record. Issuance of a Notice of Allowance is solicited.

Applicant's attorney welcomes the opportunity to discuss the case with the Examiner in the event that there are any questions or comments regarding the response or the application.

This is intended to be a complete response to the Examiner's Office action mailed on April 11, 2001.

Respectfully Submitted,

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JMS/933240